The People's Korea

No. 1,103 EVERY SATURDAY JULY 31, 1982

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Pyongyang Calls on Non-Aligned States To Dispatch Volunteers to Lebanon Before It's Too Late

Pyongyang urged member nations of the non-aligned movement (NAM) to dispatch volunteers to Lebanon before it's too late.

Recalling that the DPRK Government sent its airmen to Syria and Egypt as volunteers at the request of their governments in 1973, the DPRK Foreign Minister confirmed Pyongyang's avowed readiness to send volunteers to Lebanon if so requested.

The last Mideast war ended with Israel defeated for the first time at the hands of Egypt and Syria.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam also demanded all the non-aligned countries take "decisive steps" to impose "collective sanctions against the United States and Israel."

Speaking at the July 15-17 Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of NAM Countries on the Palestinian Issue held in Nicosia, Cyprus, the head of the DPRK delegation warned of a second, a third Lebanese incident in the future.

"Now is the time," Ho Dam declared, "when we should demonstrate the might of the NAM as an anti-imperialist independent forces."

The appeal is apparently intended to turn the issue into a good occasion to achieve unity within the NAM.

The Pyongyang official proposed the following three measures to be taken by the non-aligned states:

1) to give all forms of support including the dispatch of volunteers to the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine;

2) to take decisive steps for collective sanctions against the United States and Israel;

3) to respect the decision of the NAM on applying all-out sanctions against Israel and completely isolate the Zionists in the international arena.

Speech of Ho Dam at Emergency Meeting of FMs of Non-Aligned Countries

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Palestinian Issue which was held in Nicosia on July 15-17. He said:

It is clear that Israeli Zionists' aggression is aimed to totally obliterate the Palestinian people's cause of liberation, swallow up Arab countries one by one and establish a "great empire of Israel" in Arab land.

To describe the aggressive intrusion deep into the capital of other's country across its border as an exercise of "right to self-defense" is a gangster-like sophism which can be made only by such vicious aggressors as the Israeli Zionists who are running with bloodshot eyes for territorial expansion.

It is none but the U.S. imperialists who egged the Israeli Zionists on to the reckless invasion of Lebanon.

Now the U.S. imperialists are busy with the "establishment of peace in the Middle East" and "mediation" of the Lebanese situation. But with nothing can they veil their true color as the criminal who manipulated behind the scene Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The Lebanese situation is becoming graver due to the rash aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists.

We are now faced with a fundamental question of whether to defend or not the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and whether to continue to advance the Palestine revolution or not.

We consider that now is the time when we should demonstrate the might of the non-aligned movement as an anti-imperialist independent force.

If we fail to hold in check the reckless aggression of the U.S.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

An Israeli soldier chases away Palestinian women and children who demonstrated outside the Israeli military government office in Sidon to demand the release of their husbands and fathers. (UPI)

Syrian President Talks with DPRK Foreign Minister

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad July 20 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam on a visit to his country.

The DPRK high-ranking official conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of President Kim Il Sung to the Syrian counterpart.

The talk took place in what the KCNA termed "a friendly atmosphere."

Meanwhile, the Syrian Foreign Ministry hosted a party on July 19 for Ho Dom on a visit to Syria. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, reported KCNA.

Gross Industrial Output for 6 Months Carried Out at 105%

The gross industrial output value plan for the first half of this year was carried out at 105 per cent in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reported the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on July 9.

In this period the industrial production increased 17 per cent as against the same period of last year.

The workers and three-revolution team members in the industrial domain effected collective innovations at all units to adorn with feats of labour this year which greeted the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung. As a result, a substantial increase was achieved in the production of electricity, coal, minerals, steel, rolled steel, machinery, chemical fertilizers, chemical fibres, cement, fabrics, shoes and other major industrial goods.

The Tower of Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph were built to be immortal monumental edifices.

Also completed in this period was the construction of such monumental buildings and establishments of the era of the Workers' Party as the Kim Il Sung Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Department Store No.1, the Mangyongdae Fun-Fair, Ice Rink and the Chongryu Restaurant.

Besides, the first stage project of the August 2 Cement Factory was completed, and the Sodusu Power Station No.3, the Pyongyang Aeguk Medicine Packing Ma-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

Control Data to Shut Down Seoul Plant

Control Data Korea Inc., a 100-percent American-invested computer parts maker, informed the south Korean labor ministry on July 20 of its decision to close down its plant in Seoul permanently, a ministry spokesman said.

The plant had been the scene of a protracted dispute between the management and production workers.

This marks the first time a foreign business operation has closed down permanently in south Korea because of labor disputes. Some fear the shutdown may affect other foreign investments in south Korea.

The spokesman said that Vice-President Gordon R. Brown of the parent company, Control Data Corp., based in Minneapolis, notified the ministry of the shutdown decision, citing declining profits from the south Korean plant's operation and a protracted labor dispute with south Korean workers.

Workers' Struggle

Convinced that CDC was planning to close the plant, the workers demanded that the factory remain open. They also asked the south Korean authorities to refrain from interfering in the rehiring of the six former activists.

Fears that the plant would be closed prompted the union to call an emergency meeting on July 7. A resolution passed at that gathering said in part:

"We ascribe to the whole Korean government an unpatriotic and anti-national policy. We demand that the government repeal all oppressive labor laws and change labor policy to maintain democratic labor unions."

In early June, angry workers' demanding that six fired union activists be rehired, held two CDC vice presidents hostage for 9½ hours.

The six union activists had been fired in March. One of the six was president of the union before being stripped of her title during Chon Du Hwan's labor purification campaign of 1980. The firing prompted a sit-in strike at the plant in March.

On July 7 and again July 10, about 30 workers demonstrated at the ministry of labor. In the demonstrations three workers were arrested by police.

"On Juche Idea" Put Out In Tokyo

Mr. Kim Jong Il's treatise "On the Juche Idea" was put out by the Press of the Workers' Party of Korea on April 30, 1982.

A major 86-page treatise "On the Juche Idea" authored by Mr. Kim Jong Il was recently published by the Press of the Workers' Party of Korea and reprinted by Shidesha, a Korean publishing house, in Tokyo.

Mr. Kim Jong Il is Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This treatise is the first work of Mr. Kim Jong Il ever made available outside Korea.

This book has not yet been translated into English or other foreign languages.

The hard-cover edition is 18.9 centimeters × 13.5 .

This book is composed of five chapters:

Chapter 1—The Founding of the Juche Idea;

Chapter 2—The Philosophical Principle of the Juche Idea;

Chapter 3—The Socio-Historical Principle of the Juche Idea;

Chapter 4—The Guiding Principle of the Juche Idea; and

Chapter 5—The Historic Significance of the Juche Idea.

The treatise was made public at the National Juche Seminar held in Pyongyang on March 25, 26 and 31 this year.

The treatise "On the Juche Idea" extensively sets out a genuine revolutionary world outlook and a proper view of the social history of our era. Set forth in clear-cut terms are guidelines in all activities for the revolution and construction, the historical position and role of the Juche idea in the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class.

In Chapter 1 the treatise traces the origins of the Juche idea on a basis of concrete historical facts.

The Juche idea, the treatise says, is a great guiding idea of revolution based on the demand of the new era and experiences of the revolutionary struggle.

Aware of the demand of our era and the actual state of the 1920's national liberation movement in Korea, the treatise goes, President Kim Il Sung discovered the truth that the revolutionary struggle should be waged with reliance on the popular masses.

Revolution should be done on the basis of one's own faith on one's own responsibility, not by someone's approval or instructions and all the questions arising in the revolution be solved independently and creatively, the treatise summarizes the experience and lessons by President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim Jong Il states in his treatise: "The leader clarified the truth of the Juche idea in the course of the struggle which took a stand against bigoted nationalists, would-be Marxists, flunkeyists and dogmatists and carved out the new path of the revolution. And he clarified the principles of the Juche idea and set forth the Juche-oriented line for the Korean revolution at the meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, in June 1930, in Chiahun district. This was a historic event which proclaimed the founding of the Juche idea and the birth of the revolutionary line of Juche."

Chapter 2 deals with the philosophical principles of the Juche idea.

Mr. Kim Jong Il detailed a scientific understanding of essential characteristics of the Juche philosophy and enriched the idea on a man-centered world outlook. President Kim Il Sung set forth.

Mr. Kim Jong Il said in his treatise: "The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is a man-centered philosophical principle which expounded the position and role of man in the world."

Chapter 3 discusses the socio-historical principles of the Juche idea.

Scientifically and theoretically set forth is the truth that the subject of history is the working masses.

Mr. Kim Jong Il states in his treatise: "The subject of the social movement is the masses of the people. Apart from the popular masses, the social movement itself is impossible and the development of history is unthinkable."

This chapter is devoted to a full interpretation of human history as a history of struggles of the popular masses for their independence.

Through a long history of human society, Mr. Kim Jong Il argues, the people have constantly waged struggles for freeing themselves from social yokes and the fetters of nature. All the struggles for transforming society and nature and remoulding man are all struggles for defending and realizing the independence of the popular masses, Mr. Kim Jong Il added.

Chapter 4 elucidates the guiding principle to be adhered in the application of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung put forward the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics and self-reliance in the economy and national defense as a principle to realize independence, Mr. Kim Jong Il states.

In order to embody the Juche idea in the revolution and construction, Mr. Kim Jong Il says, it is essential to adhere to the guiding principle of the Juche idea, as this principle is a guiding principle for independence in ideology, politics, the economy and national defense.

Chapter 5 is designed to prove theoretically and practically the historic significance of the Juche idea.

In his treatise "On the Juche Idea" Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, clearly expounded the guiding principle to be adhered to in the embodiment of the Juche idea.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Jun. 28 and 29 devoted one whole page to an editorial article under the title "The Guiding Principle of the Juche Idea Is a Powerful Revolutionary Weapon Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory."

(1)

Noting that clearly expounded in the treatise "On the Juche Idea" is the question of maintaining the independent stand to embody the Juche idea, the paper says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics and self-reliance in economy and national defense as a principle to realize independence.

This principle is a guiding principle for embodying independence in ideology, politics, economy and national defense.

The treatise explains that establishing Juche in ideology is prerequisite to the revolutionary struggle of the popular masses for independence.

To establish Juche in ideology means that one has the consciousness of being master in the revolution and construction, attaches the greatest importance to one's own revolution in thinking and practising all things, and takes the viewpoint and attitude of solving all problems with one's wisdom and efforts.

To establish Juche in ideology it is necessary to arm oneself with the revolutionary idea of the working class and the line and policy of one's Party, master one's internal things, have a high national self-respect and revolutionary pride, develop national culture, raise the cultural and technical level of the masses and oppose all the outmoded ideas including flunkeyism, the paper says.

It continues:

The treatise elucidates that to maintain independence in Party and State activities it is imperative to adhere to the principle of independence in politics.

To maintain independence in politics means enforcing politics for defending the national independence and sovereignty of one's people, safeguarding the interests of one's people and relying upon the strength of one's people.

As taught by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, political independence is the first and foremost criterion and the life and soul of an independent sovereign state.

The paper says that in order to maintain political independence, it is imperative to establish a people's power, build up internal forces, independently adopt and carry out lines and policies according to one's own decision with a guiding idea and exercise complete sovereignty and equality in external relations.

It goes on to say:

The treatise teaches that if a Party and State are to maintain independence in their activities, they must abide by the principle of self-reliance in economy.

If the principle of self-reliance in economy is to be realised, an independent national economy should be built.

Building an independent national economy means building an economy which does not depend upon others but stands on its own feet, an economy which serves one's people and develops in reliance upon the resources of one's country and the strength of one's people.

The paper stresses that to build an independent national economy, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of self-reliance in economic construction, develop the economy diversely and comprehensively, equip it with modern technique, extensively train technical personnel and firmly build domestic raw material and fuel bases.

The important task facing us today in the building of a socialist, independent national economy is to accelerate the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientisation of the national economy, it says.

The paper continues:

The treatise also clarifies that in order to realise independence, the principle of self-reliance should be maintained in national defence.

Maintaining the principle of self-reliance in national defence means defending one's country with one's own strength.

The paper says that in order to maintain the principle of self-reliance in national defence, it is necessary to have armed forces for self-defence, establish an all-people, all-state defence system, give full play to the political and ideological superiority of people's armed forces, build one's own defence industry and consolidate the rear.

(2)

Pointing out that the treatise "On the Juche Idea" fully explains that if Juche is to be established in Party and State activities and in all fields of the revolution and construction, the creative method must be applied, the paper says:

To solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the specific conditions and in reliance upon the creative ingenuity of the popular masses by applying the creative method is a principle to be firmly maintained in the revolutionary movement.

The treatise clarifies that in order to apply the creative method in the revolution and construction, it is imperative, first of all, to thoroughly depend upon the popular masses.

If one is to carry on the revolution and construction by depending on the creative ingenuity of the popular masses, one must unite them into one political force.

The strength of the masses lies in unity. When the masses are firmly united into one, they can display amazing strength in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In order to unite the popular masses firmly, it is imperative to correctly combine the class line and the mass line.

Only by correctly implementing the mass line while firmly adhering to the class principle, is it possible to thoroughly isolate the hostile elements, solidly build up the class position, educate, remould and unite the broad masses of people of all walks of life and give full play to their creative ingenuity in the revolution and construction.

What is important in carrying out the revolution and construction in reliance upon the creative ingenuity of the broad masses is to establish the revolutionary work method.

The work method of Juche is a work method which enables the popular masses to maintain the stand of the master of the revolution and construction and play their role as such.

Noting that in order to apply the creative method in the revolution and construction, it is imperative to solve all problems in keeping with the reality, the paper continues:

In the revolution and construction it is important to approach other's experience from a critical and creative attitude.

We should accept, of course, other's experience for reference, but make the most of our own experience as best as we can.

Saying that the treatise "On the Juche Idea" indicates that it is one of the fundamental principles for the successful fulfilment of the revolution and construction to lay main stress on ideology, the paper continues:

Expounded in the treatise is that in order to successfully carry on the revolution and construction it is necessary, above all, to give precedence to the transformation of ideology.

As was stressed in the treatise, ideological transformation is an important work to remould people into true communists.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as one of the important revolutionary tasks for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize the entire members of society and remould them into communists of Juche type.

What is basic in ideological transformation is the establishment of a revolutionary world outlook, a revolutionary outlook.

A revolutionary outlook to be acquired by our Party members and working people is the Juche-based outlook on revolution.

The core of the Juche-based outlook on revolution is loyalty to the Party and the leader.

Only when one takes the revolutionary idea and theory as one's faith and has a high communist revolutionary spirit can one say that he has a correct revolutionary outlook.

The treatise elucidates that to vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction it is also necessary to give priority to political work.

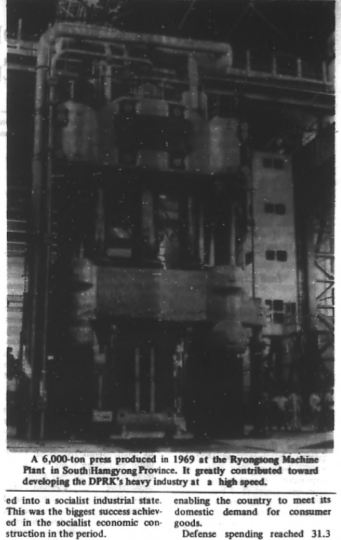
Work with man is, in essence, a political work and a work with the ideas of man. To give priority to work with man, political work, means that prior to all other work one should arm the popular masses with the line and policy of the Party and arouse their revolutionary zeal so that the masses themselves successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction with a high degree of self-consciousness and activeness.

The paper says that if we are to successfully mobilize the popular masses in the socialist construction we must also correctly combine the political and moral incentive with the material incentive, while laying emphasis on the former.

Rodong Sinmun on Mr. Kim Jong Il's Treatise "On Juche Idea"

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (14)

IV. Realization of Socialist Industrialization



A 6,000-ton press produced in 1969 at the Ryongsong Machine Plant in South Hamgyong Province. It greatly contributed toward developing the DPRK's heavy industry at a high speed.

(Continued from the previous issue)

(4) First 7-Year Plan

The 4th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in September 1961 summed up the successes achieved in the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) and put forward the first 7-Year Plan (1961-1967).

It was the main tasks of the new economic plan to carry out a full-scale technical transformation and a cultural revolution and to raise the people's living standard remarkably on the basis of the established socialist system.

In short, thorough socialist industrialization was the main task of the plan. Stress was laid on technical and cultural revolutions, since more technicians and higher culture and techniques were required for a complete technical transformation of the national economy.

It was the main tasks of industry to well arrange production organizations, to strengthen technical foundations and to establish an independent industrial system guaranteed by modern techniques, by building many and diverse raw material bases.

The gross industrial output was planned to grow 3.2 times (output of means of production 3.2 times and that of consumer goods 3.1 times), at an average annual industrial growth rate of 18 percent. Each industrial sector was also given a target--3.3-3.5 million kwh of electricity, 2.3-2.5 million tons of coal, 2.2-2.5 million tons of pig iron and pulverized iron, 2.2-2.5 million tons of steel, and 1.6-1.8 million tons of rolled steel. Chemical industry was planned to increase its production 5.5 times the 1960 level, including 4-4.5 million tons of cement.

Planned for light industry was a simultaneous development of large-scale central sectors and medium- and small-scale local sectors which were to be fed with locally-produced raw materials. In textile industry, output of fabrics was planned to reach 300 million meters in 1963 and 400-500 meters by the end of the plan. Product of processed food was expected to rise 3.2 times over 1960, and that of daily necessities 4.2 times.

The central tasks of agriculture were to promote technical transformation, to achieve its mechanization and to further increase its production.

The Government consistently maintained the policy of developing heavy industry on a priority basis, and of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

At first the plan went smoothly. The annual tasks of 1961 were successfully carried out and new 6 targets (5 million tons of grain, 250 million meters of fibre, 1.2 million tons of steel, 800,000 tons of marine products and 15 million tons of coal) were set in 1962.

However, later the country came to face a serious situation as the U.S. intensified its war maneuvers against it and as the international communist movement came to suffer several problems.

In 1962, the U.S. created the so-called Caribbean Crisis to oppose Cuba. This made the international situation tense. Later, it expanded the Vietnam War after cooking up the Tongking Bay incident. It further intensified its war maneuvers against the DPRK in south Korea, too.

This situation demanded that the DPRK urgently strengthen its national defense.

In December 1962, the 5th Plenary Meeting of the 4th CC of the WPK decided on the policy of carrying out economic construction simultaneously with defense build-up. This policy was a proper measure for the DPRK to promptly counter the changing situation.

Generally, the problem of how to carry out economic construction and defense build-up in a combined way, is one of the most important and complicated problems which greatly affects socialist construction. In a situation where socialist construction was to be carried out in the face of the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists, the DPRK had to solve the defense problem correctly. The imperialists' direct and indirect aggressive and destructive maneuvers were unavoidable, while the people who held political power in their hands, had to defend the successes they had won in revolution and construction.

A number of radical measures were taken to reorganize the entire work of socialist construction and strengthen the nation's defense capacity, so as to build up the nation's economy and defense simultaneously. Accordingly, the 7-Year Plan was put off for three years to 1970.

President Kim Il Sung made a report, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", to the 8th Plenary Meeting of the CC of the WPK, held in February 1964. The theses explained the necessity of thoroughly carrying out technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and formulated basic principles and specific means of eliminating differences between town and country and class distinctions between workers and peasants. It also showed ways of solving many agrarian questions so that the peasants could build a more affluent and civilized socialist countryside and develop agriculture.

In June 1967, the President personally visited the Ryongsong Machine Plant in South Hamgyong Province in order to lead the workers there to accelerate economic production and defense build-up. After his visit, great achievements were made in various sectors of the national economy and defense build-up.

As a result of people's great efforts, the 7-Year Plan was completed successfully. Thanks to its completion the DPRK was developed into a socialist industrial state. This was the biggest success achieved in the socialist economic construction in the period.

The gross industrial production rose 3.3 times in 1970 over 1961. Category-wise, the output of means of production increased 3.7 times and that of consumer goods 2.8 times. The average annual growth rate of industrial output during the period was 12.8 percent. These were surprisingly high figures, as for national defense the country spent money amounting to about 8 billion won which was over 1.6 times the total spending on industrial construction.

Compared with 1946, the gross industrial output increased more than 71 times, 11.6 times over 1956 when the 3-Year Plan for post-war rehabilitation ended (13.3 times in the means of production and 9.3 times in consumer goods production).

Industry developed so rapidly that it could produce in only one year more industrial goods that it had produced during the 5-Year Plan. It could produce in only 12 days the same amount of industrial products that had been put out in the pre-liberation year, 1944.

Heavy industry, particularly machine-building industry, attained a brilliant success. During the period, as large-scale machine production bases were constructed, the country was now able to build 6,000-ton presses, 25-ton trucks, 5,000-ton ships, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, large-size machine tools and large-size bulldozers. Equipment and facilities for more than 100 modern factories and plants were produced and delivered in the period. Big strides were also made in other sectors of heavy industry, including power, steel, chemical, coal and mining industries.

Some of the 1970 production figures are 16.5 billion kwh of electricity, 27.5 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 4 million tons of cement.

Light industry also developed. Thanks to the simultaneous development of large-scale industry and medium- and small-scale local industries, textile industry developed so that it was capable of producing 400 million meters of fabrics. Other light industrial sectors including food processing, daily necessity production, attained a well-balanced development, enabling the country to meet its domestic demand for consumer goods.

Defense spending reached 31.3 percent of the total national expenditure in 1967-1969. This, of course, was a heavy pressure on the production of consumer goods. However, the textile output increased 2.1 times, processed meat 2.25 times and paper 2.2 times during the planned period. The average growth rate of consumer goods output reached 11 percent.

The role of industry in the national economy was also strengthened. Of the total industrial and agricultural output, industrial output represented 74 percent in 1969, against only 34 percent in 1956. Of the gross national income, the share of industry increased from 25 percent to 65 percent in the same period.

Per-capita output of main industrial products also grew. In 1970 per-capita electricity output rose to 1,184 kwh, coal to 1,975 kg, steel to 158 kg, chemical fertilizers to 108 kg and cement to 287 kg. In terms of per-capita output of main industrial products, the country reached the level of an industrial state.

During the 7-Year Plan, a technical transformation was completed in agriculture and agricultural production further advanced in all its sectors. Irrigation projects were completed and all the farm villages came to be covered with networks of power supply so that every rural household came to have electric lights.

The DPRK, once a colonial agrarian state which could not produce even simple farming implements properly before the liberation, became a socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture. The difficult and complex task of industrialization which took the capitalist countries as full century or even a few centuries was accomplished in only 14 years.

With the founding of an independent, modern industry and the introduction of modern technology in all the branches of the national economy, including agriculture, the DPRK finally did away with the economic and technical backwardness it had inherited from the old society. This development was the epoch-making event in the Korean people's struggle to accelerate socialist and communist construction. (To be continued)

Average Annual Industrial Output Growth Rates

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1960	1961-1970
Gross Industrial Output	49.9 %	41.7 %	36.6 %	12.8 %
Means of Production	55.3	59.4	37.7	13.9
Consumer Goods	42.3	28.0	34.9	10.8

Source: Report of Vice-Premier Kim Il to the 5th WPK Congress; Korea Yearbook, 1965, Pyongyang

Output of Main Industrial Products

	Electricity	Coal	Steel	Chemical Fertilizers	Cement
1956	5,120 mil. kwh	3.9 mil. tons	190,000 tons	195,000 tons	597,000 tons
1960	9,139	10.62	641,000	561,000	2,285,000
1970	16,500	27.5	2,200,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
1970/1956	3.2 times	7.0 times	11.6 times	7.7 times	6.7 times
1970/1960	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.8

Source: Report of General Secretary Kim Il Sung to the 5th WPK Congress; Korea Yearbook, 1963, Pyongyang

Seoul's Economic Doldrums: No Cure-All

In parallel with a series of political upheavals, south Korea's economy is experiencing the worst recession in two decades – stagnant exports, growing foreign debts, increased corporate bankruptcies, and the vast financial scandal.

In an attempt to overcome the economic hardships, the so-called "major new economic measures" have been taken by the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan three times since the beginning of this year. However, they are only stopgap measures.

Dull Exports

On July 2 it was announced that exports have been sluggish so far this year. According to statistics compiled by the ministry of commerce and industry, exports in the first half of this year recorded $10,353 million, an increase of only 3.8 percent from the comparable period last year. The figure for June exports showed $1,861 million, a drop of 3.6 percent from the comparable period the previous year–the first negative monthly growth rate since June, 1975. It is widely believed that it is nearly impossible to attain this year's economic target ($23 billion-$23.2 billion) after its revision by the economic planning board on June 17. (*The July 3 issue of the Kwangju Ilbo*)

Exports have been sagging since September last year. LC arrivals, since that month, have run below the previous year's level excepting for last December which was marked out as a month for "an emergency operation for increasing exports." In particular, in April this year exports run 18.6 percent below the comparable period last year.

Exports have virtually stopped to grow 5.6 percent from the comparable month last year in last December; 3.6 percent in January; 11.6 percent in February; 5.6 percent in March; 0.2 percent in April; 7.5 percent in May; and negative 3.6 percent in June.

Among the importers of south Korean goods, Japan is one of the main buyers. However, south Korea has accumulated a trade deficit of $21,963 million with Japan during a 1966-1981 period–exports amounting to $21,611 million, whereas imports valued at $43,585 million. According to statistics compiled by the ministry of commerce and industry, during the first quarter of this year, deficits in trade with Japan stood at $44,758,000. (*The June 17 issue of the Chosun Ilbo*)

As for reasons of the stagnancy, the south Korean authorities cited the international recession and higher ifiterest rates.

Of course, those factors have contributed to the export doldrums to a certain extent. However, as almost all the economic experts have pointed out, "the fragility of the industrial structure is much to blame". (*The June 17 issue of the Chosun Ilbo*)

"As the quality of domestic products is not good due to low productivity and technology. Without its low prices, Korean products are not saleable to the overseas market." (*The June 30 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo*) Such export products as electric appliances, cement and steel have been sold for 42-69 percent of their cost of production.

The financial composition of enterprises may partly explain the decline in international competitiveness.

For example, in case of manufacturing industry, the ration of owned capital to loans was 50 percent and 100 percent respectively in 1965, and 17 percent and 487 percent in 1981.

Foreign Loans and Investment Declined

Foreign borrowings and investments by foreigners, originally, intended to overcome the continuing economic difficulty, are now mostly diverted to cover the principal and interest payments on old loans. The July 21 issue of the Japanese mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun wrote: The controversial $6 billion aid to Korea is tantamount to the total of the principal and interest payments it has to make this year.

Plans are to get a total of $46.5 billion in foreign loans during the whole period of the fifth five-year economic development plan beginning this year. In accordance with this plan, Seoul requested $37.6 billion in foreign loans at a meeting of the International Economic Consultative Organization for Korea (IECOK). Its 12th general meeting was held in Paris on July 6. During the plan period south Korea will seek $7.4 billion in credits every year from the IECOK member natjons.

In its report to the IECOK 12th general meeting, the International Bank-for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) insisted that south Korea should lower its projected annual growth rate, running at 7-8 percent, during its fifth five-year economic development plan period.

On the other hand, the recent World Bank report emphasized that south Korea should make a downward adjustment of its foreign capital introduction plan.

The effort to induct more foreign loans has not been working well.

Even according to statistics compiled by the Economic Planning Board on June 5, as of May 20 south Korea had induced a total of $609 million in foreign loans including $400 million in public loans and $209 million in commercial loans. This figure is only 18.4 percent of a total of $3.3 billion foreign loans targeted by the junta. ($2.4 billion in public loans and $900 million in commercial loans)

In addition, as of the same period, the amount of bank predicted at the beginning of this year to reach $1.7 billion, was $400 million.

The central bank of south Korea, it is reported, faced a remarkable deficit of 49 billion won ($68.06 million) in the first half of this year. The deficit of the central bank is expected to increase to 160 billion won by the end of this year.

Bankruptcies in Wake of Loan Scandal

The vast financial scandal has claimed numbers of corporate victims, resulting in the insolvencies of three big enterprises: Ilssin Steel Co; Kong Yung Construction Co; and Sam Jin Aluminium Co. As of July 10, 20 firms declared their insolvency, including four timber producers, the same number of machinery companies and 10 of 40 firms placed under bank management. In addition, a reliable source in Seoul said that a few construction companies, active abroad, might face bankruptcies. (*The July 11 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo*)

The scandal has pointed up a weakness in the local financial structure. Many big and small corporations have been heavy users of the flourishing private loan market.

According to a local bank report, more than 28,000 small-medium-sized companies borrowed 375 billion won ($520.8 million) from the kerb market in 1981. The actual size of the market is not disclosed, but knowledgeable sources in Seoul estimate its funds at around 1.2 trillion won, constituting more than a quarter of the narrowly defined money supply which is, at present, close to 4 trillion won.

Under these circumstances, many small-and medium-size companies are deeply in dept already and simply don't have any collateral to offer the banks. One foreign banker in Seoul said: "If the curb market doesn't get back to normal soon, I think they are going to be wholesale bankruptcies of small companies." (*The June 17 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal*)

As a result of the bankruptcy of many companies, a large number of people lost their jobs. Reports from Seoul said that the workers of the bankrupt Ilsin Steel Co. (about 2,000) and Kong Yung Construction Co. (5,000) staged sit-in on June 5-15. The economic planning board revealed on June 17 that the jobless rate as of March 31 stood at 5.6 percent, the same as one year earlier. In a survey of the economically active population, the board said that a total of 833,000 persons were without jobs as of that date.

The figure represented an increase of 16,000 persons over the comparable period of last year.

Stopgap Measures

"A drastic policy package" was taken on June 28 to lower annual bank interest rates by 4 percentage points on average and to slash corporate tax rates to 20 percent from the previous 33-38 percent. This package is intended to stimulate investment and consumer spending, and further to invigorate the economy.

According to the announcement made by deputy prime minister Kim Jun Song, all commercial bank lending rates were lowered to 10 percent, ending what one foreign banker in Seoul called "crazy quilt" system. The prime lending rate had been 13.5 percent while least-favored customers paid 14 percent.

On the other hand, corporate taxes will be slashed to 20 percent from 33 percent from those listed companies and 38 percent for the nonlisted. Personal income taxes also will be reduced.

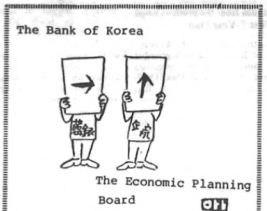
The "new measures" will prove a sort of boon to local companies because a total of $800 billion won interest costs will be decreased by the end of this year and 300 billion won tax burdens will be cut off. However economic expert expressed concern that rapid increases in the money in Seoul supply might lead to more inflation and force a quicker depreciation of the won. Even the Japanese economic experts said that overissue of banknotes stemming from the "new measures" has not been able to tame inflation. (*The June 29 issue of the Asahi Shimbun*)

The following two points have

(Continued on page 5)

S. KOREAN CARTOONS

社會漫評



Different business indicators

JULY 20, THE HANGUK ILBO

每日漫評

1,000 billion won to small-medium sized enterprises

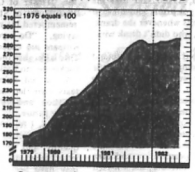
MAY 1, THE TAEGU MAEIL SINMUN

光日漫評

Afraid of touching....

MAR. 24, THE KWANGJU ILBO

South Korean Prices

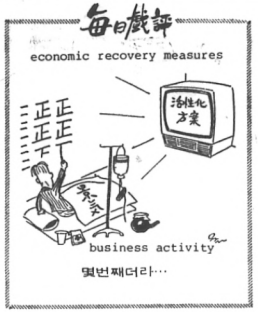


Consumer prices in South Korea last month rose 0.2% from May and 5.2% from a year earlier. The index stood at 289.8.

(The July 20 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)

Too Heavy

MAR. 26, THE KANGWON ILBO



How many times?

JUNE 29, THE TAEGU MAEIL SINMUN

MAR. 23, THE CHONBUK ILBO

Japan's Two Foremost Dailies On S. Korean Economic Ills

The two foremost mass-circulation dailies of Tokyo recently reported that the south Korean economy is now in a mess with no immediate recovery in sight.

The Japanese dailies wrote that the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is trying to tide over the crisis by increasing arms exports and getting loans from Japan and other countries.

Follow excerpts from articles of the Asahi Shimbun and the Yomiuri Shimbun:

Arms Exports as Means of Getting Out of Recession: Asahi Shimbun, July 11

Given a protracted worldwide recession, the matter of getting today's food and securing tomorrow's job is becoming very important. So, it is somehow inevitable that arms expansion will continue for a longer period than expected.

A number of countries are aiming to increase their arms exports. South Korea is certainly the most likely candidate to get a big share in the international weapons market.

The south Korean economy is currently gripped by successive years of recession, internally and externally, with a rigorous re-adjustment effort being made.

Exports for June showed a decline of 3.6 percent from the same month last year. Such decline is the first time in seven years since 1975, a year of global recession following the first oil crisis. Exports in the first six months of this year is merely 3.8 percent up from the same period last year.

The south Korean economic growth is dependent on exports. Annual exports reached $21.2 billion in value for 20 years from 1962 to 1981, an annual average growth rate of 38 percent, recording a 45 percent share in the growth of the economy.

Of the exports heavy industrial and chemical products accounted for 21 percent in 1972 and rose to 45 percent in 1982. This year, the share is expected to outpace the light industrial goods.

Because of the continuing stagnation in equipment investment caused by economic readjustment measures, engineering plants operated at less than 40 percent of their capacity last year. The Changwon Industrial Belt, built in 1973, now comprises 80 companies. This modern belt recorded a 57 percent operation rate last year. For south Korean enterprises burdened with heavy debts, idle machines are a source of troubles.

Arms export is one of potentially effective ways of baling the engineering industry out of the present predicament. In autumn last an arms exhibition was held in Seoul, with 92 local arms makers participating.

For the moment, arms exports are not significant in amount. The combined figure for five years from 1975 to 1980 was $400 million, mostly for ammunition sales. Recently, the annual sales are rising to $250 million.

Contracts reached in last fall's arms fair were valued at $100 million. According to the Swedish Institute for Peace Research, Third-World arms exporters are led by Brasil, then Israel and South Africa in this order. South Korea is the sixth largest exporter. Today, south Korea's share in the Third World is 3 percent, compared with Brasil's 33 percent. It is a matter of time that south Korea will overtake South Africa with a share of 9 percent.

President Chon Du Hwan visited ASEAN countries from June to July last year whose aim must have been to promote arms sales to them.

Sandwiched between the advanced countries and developing countries, south Korea finds itself immobilized in a global recession.

Sagging Exports, Japanese Loans Integrated Part of Economic Policy Measures: -Yomiuri Shimbun, July 22

A leading journalist commented: "Without these loans from Japan, the fifth five-year economic plan launched at the beginning of this year must be reviewed for a thorough revision." He was virtually suggesting that the loans from Japan is an integrated part and parcel of the south Korean plan. Mr. Nam Dok U, Chairman of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee (former premier), said: "$6 billion is perhaps a big sum, but it is simply Japan's annual trade surplus."

The Japanese people are left with a simple question of why $6 billion. This figure was originally thought out by President Chon Du Hwan. The initial plan was to get $6 billion in government credits and $4 billion in commercial loans, $10 billion all told.

One source in Japan suspects that the thinking of the American Government of Reagan is behind the high-handed attitude of the south Korean government as the American Government attaches importance to the security of Northeast Asia. One official in Japan said, "$6 billion amounts to precisely the total sum of money to be repaid in principal and interest to foreign countries this year."

The Tokyo-Seoul talks on credits which was stalemated are now reportedly near agreement on $4 billion in credits. Regardless of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, the question is whether the Japanese Government has given its population convincing explanations to justify such figure. It is obvious that public support and understanding is lacking.

In south Korea there are strong opinions that the current talks are "humiliating in begging Japan for handouts."

The south Korean economy, once called the miracle of the Han River, is in a tight corner. South Korea dependent on exports for growth is being hurt by sagging exports in the context of a worldwide recession.

(Continued from page 4)

to be considered: 1) stagnant export due to world-wide recession; and 2) the low purchasing power of people

"There is no possibility of a strong reason to continue investing even if commercial bank lending rates and tax burdens were lowered. Investment largely depends on the move of demand." (*The June 29 issue of the Chonun Ilbo*). There is no company to make capital investment as goods are not sold well.

In the beginning of last November, the bank's lending rate was 22 percent. However, during eight months after that, commercial bank lowered their lending rates five times, ending in 8 percent.

The one of the most serious by-products of the "June 28 measures" will be a high inflation rate. This means virtual abandonment of the "tight money policy" which has been followed for two or three years ago.

Secondly, due to the step to lower bank lending rates, the rate of saving will decrease. Therefore, it will be difficult for bankers to gather monetary funds.

Ordinary, savers have already rushed into banks to draw their deposits. During three days from June 30 to July 2 near 100 billion won was drawn from the commercial banks. (*The July 3 issue of the Hanguk Ilbo*)

Under these circumstances, the junta could not but overissuing banknotes to raise necessary funds.

Thirdly, the junta has to find out 300 billion won of tax income losses owing to slashed corporate finance taxes. It is estimated that a decrease of over 1,000 billion won might be incurred in income taxes. The deficit is to be covered by overissuing banknotes.

S. Korean Monthly "Munye Chungang"

Letters from Okinawa (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

When it continued to rain and we were unable to work for several days, Mak Sun, Tu Ri and I, asked Takeo to take us to Koza City. We wanted to go around the city and to buy cheap clothes with our first salaries (the amount of our salaries was different from what we were told by the Association for Development of Technical Skill.)

Through a thick mist we saw American soldiers, workers who seemed to engage in military work –we knew at glance–and *Yangkongju* (Korean word meaning prostitutes only for foreigners) dressed in loud colors.

We entered one big store, where we were unable to buy clothes because of their high prices. We bought things we needed first and then we were taken by Takeo to a restaurant.

Found on a wall beside the entrance was a big poster with a picture of *kisaeng* (prostitute) dressed in ancient dancing costume, and an advertisement reading "Why don't you enjoy a *kisaeng* party), drinking a Koryo ginseng wine?" It was unpleasant but I couldn't do anything.

"Today, I will treat you."

Takeo turned round and laughed in order to ease our feelings.

"Hi, Takeo, It's long time since I met you last. Why didn't you come?" A woman with a squarish face in her 50s, who seemed to be an aquaintance of his, greeted us warmly. I immediately knew that she was the proprietress of the shop.

"I was busy harvesting sugar canes."

Taeko said something to her, which we couldn't understand. She went to the kitchen.

"She is from your country, too. She was also taken to Japan as a 'comfort woman.' Managing a drinking house here, she secretly sells philopon. Beware of your words. You understand, don't you?"

I thought he had heard the story from her that he told us – the story of Korean comfort women who were recruited as members of the women corps; a cruel story of them who had to give themselves to 300 Japanese soldiers a day. We averted our eyes from her back – her neck was short like that of a tortoise. As I heard that she was a "comfort woman," I felt strange somehow. I felt pity for her who was unable to return to her homeland, but who had to live in such a way in that place and at the same time anger at those who forced her to do so.

Even if I don't believe all the story Takeo told us, I thought it was due not only to the Japanese officials and soldiers that those Korean comfort women had been plunged into such difficulties. I thought heavy responsibilities should be borne by those people who cooperated with Japanese in many ways to take crying and fleeing Korean women, forcibly from their home country to Japan.

We may find some of those who still remain as influential persons or leaders in south Korea today. They may go abroad "for the sake of national interests" or on other pretexts and increase their influence to earn more money. Our dead father used to tell us such things whenever he drank.

At the store I read an article about a boom of trips to foreign lands among national assemblymen.

The proprietress brought us beer and served steaming-hot rice in bowl, together with dishes, and carefully looked at us. Speaking in not fluent Korean, "You come here to earn money, dollars. . .," She sat beside Takeo.

We nodded.

"How long have you been here?" She asked in an off-handedly.

"You are lucky. Those who came a few days ago, were miserable." Pouring in more beer, she said.

"What happened?" Takeo turned his head and said.

"I don't know in detail. Some 700 young girls were taken here from villages in some coal mine districts of south Korea. They believed what the Association for Development of Technical Skill or so-and-so association said. When they arrived here, they were unable to get jobs in pineapple factories or on sugar cane farms. Some 400, more than half of them, were assigned to drainage work sites or construction sites, where they are doing heavy work – hard even for men. Why don't you visit there? They are digging ground, in perspiring and piling cement blocks. They are in such a piteous state that we can't look at them. And, they can't receive their wages regularly..."

The proprietress, better known as "a woman from Shanghai," shook her head and was angry at the fact as if she were one of the girls. She took a cup in front of Takeo and quaffed at the beer.

For a while she offered him wine and she also drank. She suddenly looked at me – I don't know why she did so–and said, "Even if a Japanese had ten mouths, he wouldn't be able to say anything against me. Who made me as I am today?" She twisted his face angrily, and all of a sudden, she turned her eyes to the entrance and said in Korean, "You come again. I don't want you to come every day."

We were stunned and looked back to find a child beggar, a girl about 6 years old, standing there. Her hair was disheveled. The girl said nothing like a dumb person. "The woman from Shanghai" took the child to the kitchen, where she wrapped sweet potatoes or something to eat and gave them to her. The child, who had got something to eat, stared at her for a while as if to say "Thank you". She seemd to find in her something of her own mother and her native village. The girl inclined her head and went out from there. There was no smile on her face.

Takeo asked who she was.

The proprietress answered, looking at, and sat at him.

"She is an orphan from south Korea. You, too, heard rumors, didn't you? So-and-so development construction association, a business organization, took more than 100 orphans from south Korea and attempted to sell them at a high price to American soldiers as adopted children. When American soldiers returned to the homeland, they were unable to take proper procedures to take them to the U.S. and so they were left here without any one to look after them. We have lots of such children here."

She burst into tears. After seeing the girl out, who had forgotten her own language and smiles, she shed tears down her reddened cheeks as if to give vent to her pent-up sorrows.

Astonished, Takeo said that the proprietress got drunk and that she had bad habits whenever she drank. But we, too, who didn't drink wine, shed tears.

We went out from the store and went to a shopping center a little away, where we saw young women working in a drizzling rain–they were working on a construction site. They were carrying boxes with gravel, which looked heavy, and they were unsteady. Their faces got sunburnt and their clothes were stained with perspiration and rain. They looked like beggars. I myself well enough not to look at them. My heart sank with sorrow. The story we had heard from the proprietress was true. We shed tears again.

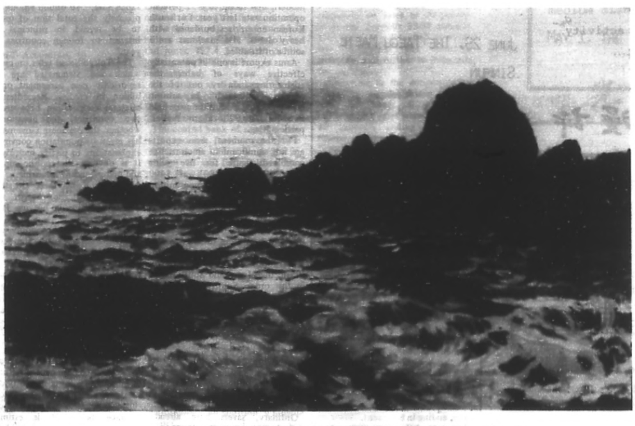
"You can't do anything if you cry, don't you? Vain compromise and tears will not solve any question." He said so nervously, probably sensing what was in our words. At first I thought he was cold but I immediately understood that he has his own thought.

Looking at his back, I remembered stories he had told us about the "Tower of Gallant Boys" and the "Tower of Star Lilies"*. I also remembered his ridiculing Koreans, saying, "Do you know why Koreans are called *tako*(octopus)? This is because the Koreans have no backbone, no backbone. . . ."

As he said, vain compromise and tears have led us to our present situation, and will lead us to a still darker future. . .

Omoni, I felt chagrined so much. So while writing this letter, I frequently put down my pen. The letter seems to be too long. You may have been tired, reading this letter. **(Concluded)**

*Both these towers are memorial monuments dedicated to those who were killed in the battle of Okinawa in the Pacific War which continued from the end of March to June, 1945. Among the victims were civilians including students. Both these towers are located in a semi-national park, Itoman City, Okinawa.



Korean Paintings "Morning in Haechilbo" By Mun Hak Su

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FOREIGN DELS. TO THE DPRK

July 2

- A delegation of the Bulgarian paper "Otechestven Front" headed by its Editor-in-Chief Batchvarov Gentcho Petrov

July 5

- Maria Helena Raposo, Chief of the Santo Amaro, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism

July 9

- A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma for a goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the DPRK
- A government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, Army Commander of the Zambjan Armed Forces

July 10

- Mustapha Fersi, vice-Chairman of the Tunisian Writers Union

July 12

- Wilson M. Bhunkoli, Editor-in-Chief of "Uhuru", the organ of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania

DPRK DELS. TO THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES

June 27

- A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-President Pak Sung Chol left Pyongyang for a visit to Togo.
- A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda.
- A delegation of the WPK headed by Kye Ung Tae, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi.

June 30

- A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Li Yong Bok left Pyongyang for a visit to Khabarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- A delegation of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea headed by Choe Yong Hwa, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Cuba.

July 3

- An economic and technical delegation of the DPRK headed by Chon Il Chun, vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang to visit Cape Verde.
- A delegation of economists of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik, vice-President of the Academy of Social Sciences, left Pyongyang to attend the Executive Council Meeting of the Economists Association of the Third World scheduled in Algeria

July 6

- Hyon Jun Guk, Member, and vice-Director of a Department, of the CC of the WPK, left Pyongyang to take over the books presented by China to the Grand People's Study House of the DPRK on the instruction of Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China.

July 7

- A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Han Jong Sop, Deputy General Director of the KCNA, left Pyongyang for a visit to Thailand and Burma.
- A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief So Dong Bom left Pyongyang for a visit to Romania.

(Continued on page 7)

Historical Relics of DPRK (4)

Lute-Shaped Stilettoes:

Culture of Early Ancient Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

A lute-shaped copper is a sword made up of separately molded blade, hilt, and grip. Stilettoes of this type were found in the areas from the northwestern areas of Korea to the Liao-tung Peninsula. This lute-shaped stiletto represents a bronze culture in the early half period of Kochoson (Ancient Korea; 8th-7th centuries B.C.–108 B.C.)

Kochoson Society

The Kangshang tumulus and the Loushang tomb located in the southernmost part of the Liao-tung Peninsula are the major remains which well indicate Kochoson society and the culture of its early period. Both these tombs were excavated in 1964. Typical lute-shaped stilettoes were found at the Kangshang tumulus and lute-shaped stilettoes in modified terms at the Loushang tomb. The former belongs to the 8th-7th centuries B.C. and the latter to the 7th-5th centuries B.C.

The Kangshang tumulus and the Loushang tomb are surrounded by the bones of slaves, who were forced into self-immolation. The bones of some 140 slaves were exhumed from 20 chambers of the Kangshang tomb and the bones of 50 slaves from the Loushang tomb.

The Kangshang tomb was once looted. But 6 lute-shaped stilettoes were exhumed from there together with the molds of lute-shaped halberds and fan-shaped axes.

These lute-shaped halberds and fan-shaped axes are unique bronze articles only seen among the remains of the early period of Kochoson. Also found was a net made of fine copper wire, about 0.25 mm in diameter, an indication of an advanced bronze culture in those days.

Various kinds of unpatterned earthenware items were excavated from the Kangshang tomb. Particularly notable among them are earthenware items with lip-shaped handles. Misongri type earthenware found at Misongri, Ujju, North Pyongan Province, is representative of those earthenware items with a lip-shaped handles and items with a loop-shaped and a nipple handle. Vessels are representative of the Misongri type earthenware items. These vessels are flat-bottomed and have round bodies. The long neck becomes wider in the upper part. Patterns are incised on the body and the neck and strange-shaped handles as mentioned above are attached to it. These Misongri type earthenware items were found in stone coffins at Hsituanshantzu near Chilin in the north, stone coffins at Ertaohetzu, Liao-yang in the west, at the Koyonri remains, Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province and the Soknanri remains, Songrim City in the south.

Fan-shaped axes were also exhumed from the Misongri remains. They are also presumed to belong to the same period as the Kangshang remains. The Misongri type earthenware is representative of the early period of Kochoson.

Original Farming

The Chuwiri remains, Yonju, North Pyongan Province, belong to the same period as the Kangshang tomb. Flat wooden spades and wheels were discovered in the peat layer of the Chuwiri remains. The discovery of flat spades make us suppose farming by cows in those days. Wheels are made of a kind of oak wood and has a diameter of 1.6 metres. It has 24 spokes. The wheels of the Koguryo period as known from Koguryo murals have 16 spokes. The wheels of the Chuwiri remains are older than those painted on the Koguryo murals. Wheels in the paintings drawn on bones excavated at the No.102 tomb of Nanshanken, Inner Mongolia, have 20-24 spokes. The No. 102 tomb belongs to the same period as the Kangshang remains. The flat spades and wheels discovered at the Chuwiri remains tell us farming, horses, vehicles, and the manner of horse riding in the early period of Kochoson.

The Namgyong remains, Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang, proved us with important materials. The excavation of the remains started in 1977.

The Namgyong remains consist of dwelling house sites of the neolithic peirod and the bronze period.

House site No. 36, one of the dwelling sites of the bronze age, had been burnt down. Five kinds of carbonized cereals – rice, foxtail millet, Chinese millet, sorghum and bean – were scattered on the ground within a diametre of one metre. Misongri type earthenware items were also discovered at the Namgyong remains.

House site No. 36 belonging to the same period as the Kangshang tomb gives evidence of the kinds of cereals cultivated in the early period of Kochoson and of farming in those days.

The Namgyong remains are located on an alluvial plain on the Taedong River, a location suitable for rice cultivation. The cereals excavated from the Namgyong remains are presumed to have been kept in the upper part of the house.

The Cheamri remains, Ryoji County, Kyonggi Province (south Korea), also give new materials on the cereals cultivated in Korea. Together with barley, millet and kaoliang, carbonized rice was discovered at this dwelling house site where unpatterned earthenware items were also found. AC14 examination of carbonized rice shows that the rice is dated 750 B.C.-100 B.C.

Carbonized rice was also discovered at the Sogukri remains, Puyo County, South Chungchong Province, which is presumed to belong to the 5th century B.C.

The carbonized rice of the Namgyong remains gives evidence of farming in Korea of the rich content of Kochoson culture.

Lute-shaped stilettoes, fan-shaped halberds, Misongri type earthenware, farming, breeding of domestic animals, fittings of vehicles indicate that the culture of Kochoson reached a high stage, as an ancient culture.

Formation of Kochoson

The Kangshang tomb is so far thought to belong to the 8th-7th centuries B.C.

This was based on the materials – typical lute-shaped stilettoes excavated at the Wechintang remains, Chinsi-hsien, Liao-ning Province and Chinese bronze articles excavated from the No. 101 tomb of Nanshanken, Inner Mongolia.

Lute-shaped stilettoes found in the Kangshang tomb

Misongri type earthenware

According to a recent study, the Nanshanken tomb is presumed to the 9th-8th centuries B.C. or the 10th century B.C. Therefore, remains of the early period of Kochoson and the Kangshang tomb are presumed to belong to a period earlier than it was thought to belong in the past. The formation of Kochoson is now presumed to belong to an earlier period.

The culture of the early period of Kochoson characterised by its lute-shaped stilettoes exerted an influence on its neighboring states. Lute-shaped stilettoes were sometimes excavated from the Nanshanken tomb and in Hopei Province.

The southern part of Korea was strongly influenced by the culture of the early period of Kochoson, when lute-shaped stilettoes were made. Many lute-shaped stilettoes were found in the southeastern areas of Korea, the former territory of the Mahan tribe, one of three Han tribes (Mahan, Chinhan and Pyonhan) which established one of the ancient kingdoms.

One lute-shaped stiletto was excavated recently from the tomb of the Sogukri remains. A lute-shaped stiletto was found at Chindong-ri, Chindong-myon, Changwon County, South Kyongsang Province, for the first time in the southeast of Korea. The discovery of the lute-shaped stiletto there means that the culture of the early period of Kochoson exerted an influence on the whole of the Peninsula. (To be continued)

Relics of Kaesong, Ancient Capital

South Gate

An ancient city under the direct jurisdiction of the Government, Kaesong, is located in the middle of the Korean Peninsula, 130 km from Pyongyang and 80 km north of Seoul.

It may be better known to the world for its ginseng roots.

From Kaesong to Panmunjom, it takes only 10 minutes by car.

We can see from the top of Mt. Songak-san (489m) in Kaesong City the suburbs of Seoul.

Kaesong was the capital of Koryo (918-1392) for some 500 years.

In 919, Wangkon, the first king of Koryo, made Kaesong its capital, merging the then Kaesong County and Songak County.

The capital was called Kaeju or Kaegyong. After the foundation of the Li Dynasty, its founder Li Song Kye moved the capital to Hanyang (present Seoul) in 1392 and renamed Kaegyong to Kaesong.

* * *

What characterizes Kaesong are its historical remains. Most of more than 10,000 relics are valued as national treasures.

Of the numerous remains, the South Gate is a big stone-based one storied gate in the centre of Pukandong street, one of the oldest gates in Korea.

It was for the south entrance of Panwol Castle. (Panwol is the Korean for a half moon.)

The building of the gate was started in 1391, the year of the collapse of the Koryo Dynasty and was completed in 1393, the second year of the Li Dynasty, simultaneously with the completion of Panwol Castle.

The gate consists of two parts, the superstructure and the base. The base is made of granite, with an arch-like hollow passage in the centre. The superstructure is a kind of observatory with 8 red pillars.

A wooden sign on the beam beneath the roof shows the gate's name.

The gate is considered a masterpiece of Korean architecture in the 14th century.

The gate was once destroyed by the U.S. bombings on Dec. 25, 1950, during the Korean War. It was restored to the original shape on Aug. 15, 1955.

2nd Int'l Invitational Ping-Pong Tournament In Pyongyang

The Second International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament openend on July 2 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and closed on July 8.

It was participated in by Bulgarian, Indian, Japanese, Egyptian, Chinese, Cuban, Polish and host teams.

Men's and women's team matches, men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, mixed doubles and individual matches held in the tournament.

Follows the placing:

Men's singles

1. Fan Changmao	(China)
2. Li Rong	(China)
3. U Yong Chol	(Korea)
3. Hui Jun	(China)

Women's singles

1. Shen Jianping	(China)
2. Liu Yang	(China)
3. Rim Jong Hwa	(Korea)
3. Qiao Xiaowui	(China)

Men's doubles

1. Chu Yong Ho	(Korea)
Xii Zhengchai	(China)
2. Hong Sun Chol	(Korea)
U Yong Chol	(Korea)
3. Hui Jun	(China)
Chen Longchan	(China)
3. Fan Changmao	(China)
Li Rong	(China)

Women's doubles

1. Shen Jianping	(China)
Lip Yang	(China)
2. Rim Jong Hwa	(Korea)
Pak Son Hyang	(Korea)
3. Kim Gyong Sun	(Korea)
Pang Chun Dok	(Korea)
3. Choe Jong Hui	(Korea)
Chang Yon Ok	(Korea)

Mixed doubles

1. Chen Longchan	(China)
Rim Jong Hwa	(Korea)
2. Fan Changmao	(China)
Shen Jianping	(China)
3. Hui Jun	(China)
Liu Yang	(China)
3. Abe Hiroyuki	(Japan)
Yamashita Keiko	(Japan)

(Continued from page 6)

July 9

* A delegation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Kang Myong San left Pyongyang for a visit to Jilin Province of China.

July 10

* A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chae Hui Jong, Alternate Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of Labour Administration, left Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua.

* A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by Chu Sung Sop, its First vice-President, left Pyongyang for a visit to Romania and Poland.

July 13

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae left Pyongyang for a visit to Mozambique.

July 14

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in Nicosia to attend the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Minister of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. (KCNA)

Solution to Palestinian Question

Fifty-five days have passed since the Israeli Zionists invaded Lebanon. Casualties are still increasing due to continuous Israeli attacks.

Contrary to the original Jerusalem's expectation, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Palestinians are still in Beirut. Israel now finds itself facing a deep political dilemma, isolated from the world community of nations.

The Israeli assault on the Palestinians has no reason to be justified.

Legal Palestinian Presence in Lebanon

The Palestinian presence in Lebanon is legal through the agreement reached in 1969 between the PLO and the Lebanese Government. The presence of other Palestinians in Lebanon is also legal through the agreement between the United Nations and the Lebanese Government 1948 when the Palestinians sought shelter in Lebanon.

PLO Chairman Arafat stated that the PLO is willing to withdraw from Lebanon in case the Government of Lebanon asks the Palestinians to withdraw. In other words, the PLO is ready to leave Lebanon only when the Lebanese Government asks the PLO to cancel the 1969 agreement.

"So, the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is a question between the PLO and the Lebanese Government, and has nothing to do with Washington and Jerusalem," said Mr. Fathi Abdul-Hamid, Director of the PLO Officie of Japan in a recent interview with The People's Korea.

Palestine Only Place for Palestinians to Go Back to

"There has been speculation that the PLO will move to Syria, Algeria or Saudi Arabia. But no one says that the Palestinians should go back to their homeland Palestine," said Mr. Abdul-Hamid.

The PLO Tokyo Office Director continued:

"To the Palestinians, to go back to their homeland and establish their own state there is a question of restoring human dignity. The Palestinian question will be solved only when they restore their human dignity, that is to say when they return to the homeland."

But the PLO does not stick to its final goal. "For the time being, we may have our own state, a kind of mini state on the West Bank and Gaza. We are ready to accept this," added Abdul-Hamid.

"We Are Ready to Coexist With Israelis"

There arises a problem after the Palestinians achieved its final goal. How do they deal with those who lived in Palestine?

Mr. Abdul-Hamid said, "We want to live with the Israelis and coexist with them on an equal basis. In a future state in Palestine, we, whether or not Christians, Moslems or Jews, will live together in perfect harmony and equality."

Contrary to the flexible policy on the part of the PLO, Israel refuses to coexist with the PLO and the Palestinians. Israel claims that a Jewish state is only for the Jews and that non-Jews are not citizens.

Begin says that he is standing for peace of Israel. Peace of Israel, according to his theory, means death to the Palestinians.

Yasser Arafat signed a document on July 25 accepting "all U.N. resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian question," including those recognizing Israel's right to exist. It is said that he signed the document at a meeting with a group of U.S. congressmen headed by Paul N. McCloskey.

The move is a clear expression of PLO's eaganess for the negotiated settlement of the Palestinian question.

Nevertheless, Israel and the United States are not willing to respond to Arafat's action.

Israeli officials called Arafat's move a "shoddy propaganda ploy" and the United States just urged "extreme caution" in assesing the statement by the PLO leader.

No peace can be attained in the Middle East without a solution of the Palestinian problems. No solution of various problems can be found even if Israel tries to annihilate the PLO.

This seems to be the right time for Israel and the United States to discard their inflexible policy and start talks with parties concerned, aimed at a negotiated solution of the Palestinian problems by recognizing the PLO and withdrawing the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Beirut Must Not Be Destroyed

By Sean Mac Bride

After Carthage
After Warsaw
Will mankind let the name of Beirut be added to the long toll of destruction?

* * *

In this martyred city, ruins are piling up, and the dead can no longer be counted.
In this besieged City, thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian children, the hope of their two peoples, live on in terror, threatened with death.

* * *

In Beirut in peril
A people is threatened with the "final solution" and cultural genocide is in preparation.
Because, Beirut is a genuine repository of the Palestinian culture heritage.
Historical archives: The memory of a peoples' long past.
A collection of art objects and popular tradition: The evidence of a peoples' authentic culture.
A feature and documentary film library: The ancient and recent history of a people in pictures.
Graphic and plastic art exhibitions: The contribution of a people to contemporary artistic life.
The expression of that peoples' cultural identity and of an ideal in action.

* * *

Today, this heritage is in danger.
Mankind has a duty to save it.
That is another reason why.
Beirut must not be destroyed.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sean Mac Bride is a Nobel Prize winner for peace and the President of the International Association for the Safeguard and Enhancement of the Palestinian Cultural Heritage. To express your solidarity, write to the association, 114, Bd. Malesherces, 71017 Paris, France.

(Continued from Page 1)

imperialists and the Israeli Zionists there would occur a second, a third Lebanese incident in the future.

The Arab countries should firmly unite and jointly counter their aggression.

The member nations of our movement including the Arab countries should not allow even a single member nation of the movement to fall a victim to the imperialist aggression.

At the present stage, we consider that it is a bounden duty of the member nations of the non-aligned movement to make every effort possible in support of the just cause of Lebanese, Palestinian, Syrian and all other Arab peoples against the aggressors.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people have consistently supported the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Proceeding from its invariable stand, the Government of our Republic solemnly manifested once again in its statement that if the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples request, it will render all forms of support and encouragement to them including the dispatch of volunteers.

The DPRK Government sent its airmen to Syria and Egypt as volunteers at the request of their governments already in 1973 when the Israeli aggressors unleashed a Middle East war, and they fought, shedding blood with the Arab brothers, against Zionists.

We regard this as our noble international duty.

The DPRK delegation considers that to thwart and frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists and give powerful support to the fighting Arab peoples including the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the current meeting should pay deep attention to the following problems and take practical steps:

Firstly, all the member nations of the non-aligned movement should in every possible way in their specific situation give all forms of support including the dispatch of volunteers to the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine and help by all means to thwart and frustrate the aggression of U.S. imperialists and Israel with the united efforts of the non-aligned countries.

Secondly, all the non-aligned countries should take decisive steps for collective sanctions against U.S. imperialism and Israel.

Thirdly, all the countries of the world should respect the decision of the non-aligned movement on applying allout sanctions against Israel and completely isolate the Zionists in the international arena.

If the Middle East issue is to be solved fairly, an end should be put to the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israel in this region, Israel be completely withdrawn from all the Arab lands it occupied and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be restored.

(Continued from Page 1)

terial Factory, the Aeguk Paper-Making Mill and many other factories and workshops were built and put into operation.

This period witnessed the completion of railway electrification in the Haeju-Sariwon and the Hoeryong-Komusan sections, the launching of 14,000-ton cargo ship "Ryonggungbong" and the manufacture of many new type modern machines and equipment including "Chaju-82" lorries and 70 metre gantry planer.

Four major nature-remarking projects including tideland reclamation and the Nampo Lock Gate progressed successfully and the building of the Chongryong and Moksong reservoirs was completed.

Housing construction was pushed ahead vigorously in different parts of the couptry. In particular, modern multi-storeyed flats for thousands of families were built along the Munsu street and provided to working people.

These proud successes show a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm of the Korean working people who are accelerating the socialist construction under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Kim Jong Il and the correctness of the economic policies taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and demonstrate the might of the independent national economy and the advantages of the new system of industrial guidance, stressed the KCNA.

Chinese Mass Media Blast Japan's Textbook Revision

China's official media have resurrected Japan's aggressive military past in a blitz casting a pall over 10 years of improving relations.

Prompted by recent revisions in Japanese textbook accounts of the Sino-Japanese war, the attacks were directed at Japan's Education Ministry and "some Japanese officials" who defended the alterations.

The People's Daily warned that toning down accounts of Japan's attacks on China "is harmful to the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations."

The criticism arose from recent history textbook revisions in which passages dealing with Japan's invasion of China in the 1930s and 40s were altered in what the Chinese called a "distortion of history" designed to "whitewash Japanese militarism."

The Chinese objected to the description of the Japanese invasion of China as an "advance," and expressed anger at an explanation that the 1937 "Massacre of Nanking" occurred because Japanese troops were incensed by the heavy casualties inflicted by Chinese defenders.

"This is trying not only to mislead the younger generation of Japan but also to bring great humiliation upon the Chinese people," People's Daily said.

The Chinese say 200,000 people were killed in the Nanking massacre.

China's Educational Workers Trade Union has joined the mass media in denouncing Japanese revisions of school textbooks, saying Japanese authorities are trying to distort the history of the Japanese military invasion of China.

In a statement issued on July 25, Fang Ming, chairman of the union, said the contents of textbooks for primary and junior high schools screened by the Japanese Education Ministry are against Chinese sentiments, Radio Peking said.

In the revised textbooks for use beginning in the next academic year, the word "invasion" was replaced by "advance."

Fang said the Japanese authorities thus are trying to justify the Japanese militarism during the Sino-Japanese War, and all Chinese educational workers feel indignation against this.

The official Xinhua news agency said the Liberation Army Daily declared that "what is most intolerable is the fact that the Japanese Education Ministry even tries to shift the responsibility for the massacre committed by the Japanese Army in Nanking in 1937 on to the Chinese army, which was then fighting in resistance to Japanese aggression."

The nationally-circulated Guangming Daily said the Japanese ministry's action violated the spirit of a 1972 joint statement that "the Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself."

The China Youth News said the ministry was "duty bound to give the younger generations in Japan a true picture of the tragic war of aggression waged by the Japanese militarists, a war which not only brought a great disaster to the Chinese people but also caused untold sufferings to the Japanese people."

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